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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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Speech of Hon. Jas. Thompson,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, May 1, 1850, on the Census Bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, said: It has not been my intention to detain this committee with any extended remarks the speech which has just been made by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens, renders it necessary that I should occupy their attention for a short time. But the gentleman will pardon me when I say, that I cannot perceive any great force in the arguments which he advances; and I shall not, therefore, notice them to a very great extent. I do not understand them, sir. They possess the merit of too much refinement, for a merely common-sense mind to comprehend them. So far as regards the eulogy which has been pronounced by the gentleman upon the State of Georgia, I congratulate him, and I congratulate the State upon her prosperous condition; and I hope she may ever remain so.

This census would be of little use, Mr. Chairman, if every gentleman on this floor had an opportunity to declare the statistics of the different States, and have them collected and published, through the medium of speeches or otherwise, as the gentleman from Georgia has done. I have no doubt the State of Georgia is all she has been represented to be. I am glad of her prosperity. But, sir, we have a little speck of nullification, about the size of a man's finger, rising above the horizon again; and I have not forgotton the census panic of 1840, which convulsed the glorious State of Georgia, notwithstanding all her property. A story-teller of that day tells us with what horror the chicken man, as the marshal was called, was regarded by the old women of that country. The honorable gentleman notifies us now, that he will be found side by side with those old ladies, in resisting the aggression of the census taker, should he again make his appearance. I trust that it will be a bloodless war, and that nobody will be killed, although some may be killed, although some may be frightened. The chickens are not in this bill, however.

What is the constitutional question, that we hear so much said about? I beg the committee will give me their attention upon this point for a moment. What is the constitutional question that has been presented here? It is said that we have no power to take these statistics. My first answer to that is, that it might be considered an incident to the taxing power. Gentleman have read elaborate documents to show that direct taxes only depend on the census. Agreed—nobody doubts that. But indirect taxes depend solely upon the will of Congress.—That is the whole question. Direct taxes depend upon the census, by the express terms of the Constitution.—Indirect taxes depend upon the will of Congress. Now, suppose Congress should see fit to impose indirect taxes? How are they to do it without this information? Why, gentlemen seem to think that we shall do better if we act in the dark, than if we have light; that we shall do better to remain in ignorance, than if we obtain information. I know it was once said by a poet

"ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise"

but that [illegible] not [illegible] in matters of this kind. Let us [illegible] and see if we cannot improve [illegible]. In 1813, we taxed furniture, we taxed [illegible] fixed wheels, and other articles of personal property, by act of Congress. Well, cannot we do it again? And would the gentleman from Georgia prefer passing a law for that purpose, without knowing how much property of any description the people of this Union are possessed of? Such is his argument.—Why should we confine a strict construction of the Constitution to direct taxation? The whole scope of taxation is before us, from which to derive this power. Is it necessary for me to refer to the laws on our statute books to show that we may do that, why may we not derive the information necessary to impose direct or indirect taxes, should it ever become necessary to do so? But I take no advantage of a mere technicality.

What is the argument of gentleman on the other side? The gentleman from Georgia says that you may exercise an incidental power, but you must do it only when you are just about to act upon the principal power. That is the argument of the gentleman and it is the argument of my highly respected friend from Texas, [Mr. Kaufman.] Will those gentleman be so good as to inform me, by what right we authorize the making of harbor improvements? In what part of the Constitution is this right to be found? It is, I apprehend, an incident to the power to regulate commerce.—And when you make it in anticipation of commerce.—You made it before any commerce can begin to enter such harbor. Commerce may, or may not, be directed to that harbor thereafter. Here, then, you legislate upon the incidental power, and commerce follows, or not, as circumstances may direct. Now, how do I apply this? I do it in this way: You are entitled to collect this information as an incident to the power to levy internal taxes upon the internal products of the country. And if the time should arrive—though I trust it may never come—when it will be necessary to levy a tax of this kind, you will be prepared with the requisite information with regard to the productive interests of the country. And you will thus, too, be prepared to exercise your constitutional right in arranging the tax as it may best sust the interiest of the country. Thus it will be seen that it may become the basis of legislation at some period.

The honorable gentleman from Georgia says, that taxes should be direct, in all cases. I am not in favor of direct taxes. But I shall not shelter myself behind even that technicality. I make no argument upon it. Sir, we possess the power to procure this information upon another ground. What is it? It is the right to enlighten the legislative mind. We have powers that we can execute—constitutional dowers that we are required to execute, and which concern the whole country, and consequently affect the interests of all; and the intelligent execution of which powers pertains to every member of this legislative body: and these lights should be provided for in every manner practicable, not inconsistent with the Constitution itself. But I shall not dwell upon this part of the subject, because I have a few remarks to make in reply to gentlemen who have participated in this discussion.

In the first place, I must be permitted to say, that I have never in my life heard so much argument, so earnestly urged, upon such slender grounds. There is scarcely a gentleman who has argued upon the principles involved in this bill, who seems to have read the bill.—Why, sir, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Woodward] the other day described, in the most deprecating and exciting terms, the horrors of administering an oath of an old lady, and requiring her to give answers to interrogatories. Sir, that was but one of rich pictures of his own fancy.

Mr, Woodward. Was it not in the Senate bill?

Mr. Thompson. I was under the impression that the gentleman was talking upon the bill now before the House

Mr. Woodward. I would lik to know which of the bills is likely to pass.

Mr. Thompson. I have only to say, that the Senate bill contains no such proposition. There was a section of the bill which declared, that the marshal when he called upon a family, to ascertain the number of the members of such family should ascertain the ages and sexes of them Nobody was to be sworn to give true replies in regard to any of these statistics. Not a word of it. Some one member of the family is to be called, and he gives the answers for all. The gentleman tells us that he dislikes this bill, because it proposes inqury as to the ages of individuals. There seems a sort of old madishness about some gentlemen—an unwillingness to be questioned as to ago. I have learned a curious fact in regard to this thing of disclosing the ago of individuals, in the English statistics. It there appears, notwithstanding the slander is all the other way, that refusals to declare on the part of the men, (in taking their census,) were as ten against one on the part of the females.

Well, the gentleman says he has read the bill, and he prefers the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Miller.] But the very thing he objects to in this bill, he encounter in that of the gentleman from Ohio.—The name, age, and sex are required by that bill, or amendment; and yet, this is what he objects to in this bill, under consideration. How is this to be managed?—The same questions, sir—the same impertinent inquiries that the gentleman would not answer! He says we are proposing to send our marshals to ask a thousand impertinent questions. A thousand, sir? The gentleman is as near the truth as one hundred and seventeen is to one thousand? The remark is correct in pecisely that ratio. Why do we ask these questions with regard to ago? Because we went to know the physical condition of the country. And every census that has been taken, from 1790 to thistime, has contained the same inquiry. The first census bill that was passed after the Constitution was adopted—and passed, too, by a Congress in which were such men as Madison, Sherman, Livingston, and Washington himself at the head of the Government—contained a provision the ages of the peple of the country. Those between certain ages were statisfied—as between five and ten, ten and fifteen, and so upwards.

But there is one thing more which I must put gentlemen in mind of while it is on my mind. That settling of accounts is always unpleasant, but it is sometimes quite necessary. Do you recollect, sir, when the bill for taking the census in 1849 was passed? I have no doubt your hawk's eye was upon it, and that you heard the speeches that were made upon that occasion. Now I claim the attention of the gentlemen from Georgia and South Carolina, and the gentleman from Ohio, while I propound a question in regard to——

Mr. Woodward. I have not the privilege of answering the gentleman

Mr. Thompson. I will say, so that it may apper in the report of my speech, that I have the privilege of making the last speech, and that the gentleman from South Carolina will not have the privilege of replying. This is true; but I cannot pass over the point I intended to allude to before I was interrupted. I must be allowed to refer to the act of the last session of Congress on this subject. It is important to see how we all stand in regard to this bill. On the first of March, 1846, Mr. Palfrey asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill; and that being denied, he moved a suspension of the rule, which being agreed to, he introduced a bill for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the seventh census. Now, what are the provisions of that bill? I will read it, sir, and see if it does not provide for taking all the statistics included in these schedules:

"That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Home Department, (if such office is by law created,) and the Postmaster General, shall constitute and be a board, to be styled the Census Board; that it shall be the duty of the said board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, educatio., and resources of the country, it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred, and that the expense incurred in preparing and printing said forms and schedules shall not exceed ten thousand dollars."

Did that bill pass? Yes sir, it passed. Now let me ask, where was the argus-eye of the gentleman from Georgia, when the Constitution was thus about to be violated by the passage of that bill? Where was that zealous supporter of the Constitution—the gentleman from South Carolina, at that time? Where, too, was the gentleman from Ohio? Were they not in Congress?

Mr. Woodward. I was at home, sir.

M. Thompson. The gentleman says he was at home. He is certainly always at home in this House. This House was his home on that occasion. Here we have the yeas and nays taken on that same day on another subject, and I find—though I shall not take up time by reading them through—I find among the

YEAS—Messrs. St John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Truman Smith, *Stephens*, Andrew Stewart, Strohm Tallmage, Taylor, Richard W. Thompson, Toombs, Tuck, Vinton, Warren, White and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Thomas, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, William Thompson, Thuston, Venable, Wentworth, Wick, Wiley, Williams, Wilmot and *Woodward.*

I believe this is the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Woodward. I thought the gentleman referred to the bill for taking the last census.

Mr. Thompson. No sir, the bill that was passed in March last, for making arrangements for the taking of the seventh census, together with all those statistics. The bill passed without objection, for aught that appears unanimously; and we have the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Miller,) and the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Woodward,) here in this Hall as is evidenced by the yeas and nays on the next bill on the same day. Not a word about unconstitutionality then. Whence this new light upon the subject. Upon the final passage of the bill, the vote was taken without a division, authorizing statistics to be procured in regard to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, and all the other "topics," and to which the gentlemen now so strenously object.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The bill to which the gentleman alludes and for which I did not vote, only authorized the Census Board to prepare tables, to be submitted to Congress for adoption or rejection.

Mr. Thompson. That will not do. Sir, the bill I have just referred to makes it the duty of said board to

"Prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and also prepare forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, manufactures, education and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country."

Now, sir, where is the reference to Congress to be made of these schedules? The gentleman knows that the Census Board were authorized to prepare the necessary schedules, and to print them—print them all. Nor a word about referring them to Congress. The gentleman's explanation will not do. Sir, gentlemen are in such a dilemma, in one particular, somewhat like a struggling animal in a bog, the more it flounders the deeper it sinks.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. The gentleman from Pennsylvania cannot suppose that the law which was passed last year for making arrangements for taking the census, directed that all the information which might be called for by the forms to be prepared by the Census Board, was to be collected without the previous action of Congress with regard to it. The bill directed them to prepare tables; but those tables were not to be acted on unless sanctioned by Congress.

Mr. Thompson. The tables to be prepared were to be printed, and used in taking the census. I must say to the gentleman that it seems to me extraordinary that he should have sat still and allow the time of Congress to be taken up by gentlemen asserting that such things could be done, as taking the statistics of agriculture, education and all other topics referred to in that law, while he believed it to be unconstitutional to do so, without once raising his voice against it. The gentleman was here when that act was passed; because on the same day I find the name (Mr. Stephens) recorded. Well, the same may be said of the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from South Carolina. They were all here—it was all constitutional then. What "change has come o'er the spirit of their dream?" What has made the gentleman from Georgia so vigilant now, when so silent before? I hope I may be allowed to surmise—I am not Yankee enough to guess—I will only surmise something that might be supposed to have some influence on the gentleman's mind—it is only surmise. In 1840, the gentleman and his party made sad havoc, through the medium of the chickens of Mr. Van Buren's census law; and may there not be some little fear that the Old Hero of Buena Vista may have to suffer hence on account of these statistics? The gentleman was not so vigilant—so apprehensive of danger to this Government, from the collection of information a year ago. He had not awakened to or discovered the danger that might arise when the law of 1849 was passed. Is there not something more in it than meets the view? Does not the experience of the past admonish him to be wary. I think it quite possible. The census bill of 1840 was more minute, and vastly more objectionable than the present. But the gentleman's own friends greatly enhanced its features against Mr. Van Buren—about the time Mr. Van Buren had something to do with a sub-treasury bill—a bill requiring specie payments.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. I would require of the gentleman if he means to say I made such speeches in that campaign?

Mr. Thompson. I cannot answer as to that.

Mr. Stephens. I can answer the gentleman that I made no such speeches, but thought of that measure just as I think of this now.

Mr. Thompson. I suppose the gentleman was too young at that time to make many speeches. But I recollect one thing very well, and it is, that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the sub-treasury and of specie payments. Well, sir, the whigs, in some sections of the country, circulated caricatures, having the delineation upon them of something in the shape of a chicken, with immense claws, uttering, "This is the specie clause." Now, the gentleman from Georgia remembring the past, may be afraid of some of these carricatures in the future. Ridicule is a very unpleasant weapon, but is no test of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a measure.

Sir, in the bill of last session, the Board of Census was authorized to prepare these schedules, without reference to Congress. Under the bill of 1810, the Secretary of State prepared the schedules. Under that of 1820, the Secretary of State in conjunction with the President, prepared them. In 1830, the Secretary of State prepared them, and in 1840, he also prepared them And they were never submitted to Congress, nor was it proposed that they should be. I remark this, to show that it was not contemplated that the work of the Census Board was to be submitted to Congress.

The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Miller,)—and I am very sorry he is not here; he is a friend whom I esteem very highly, and it gives me pain to differ with him,—tells us that the act of 1840 was the first act under which satstistics were taken, and although authorized by the act of 1820, the actwas so far repealed as to dispense with taking them. Never was there a greater mistake. Why, sir in 1810, statistics of agriculture, manufacturos, and of mines, were taken and published, and the compendium is to be found in the State Department. In 1820 statistics of manufacturers were extensively taken and published. In 1830, an account was taken of all those who had not been naturalized, and I believe pensioners. Where is the warrant in the Constitution for this? And in 1840, statistics of agriculture, manufactures, and minerals, were taken and published to the largest extent. And now, sir, let me ask, who were the Presidents who sanctioned those bills and made those laws? The bill of 1810, which authorized the taking of such statistics, was signed by Mr. Madison. And I might turn to my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Millson,) and say, that although I regard him as highly as any man in the world, yet I might be excused for following after the dim distant light of Mr. Madison's view on a constitutional question in preference to his brighter light on a similar subject. It is possible I might arrive at as safe conclusion under such guidance. Mr. Madison did not think it unconstitutional. We are creatures of impulse, and it depends somewhat on our own constitutions what our views of constitutional questions may be. We ought therefore to pay some deference, in view of our fluctuating notions in regard to constitutional questions, to the long-settled and well-established principles that have been laid down by the wisest men of this country. I have no doubt that if my friend from Virginia had been aware that Mr. Madison had given his sanction to the constitutionality of these inquiries, he would never have raised an objection upon constitutional grounds Yet Mr. Madison, in 1810, signed the bill for taking the census with statistics. Well, how was it in 1820? Mr. Monroe, another light from Virginia, which has illuminated this country—another unquestionable authority upon constitutional law—signed the bill for taking manufacturing statistics. The bill of 1830, which contained the statistics of unnaturalized foreigners, was signed by that good and great man, General Jackson. And in 1840, a similar bill was signey by Mr. Van Buren; and the bill of last year by James K. Polk. Aye, sir, and the respectable old hero of Buena Vista has given his sanction to that act. The gentleman from Georgia ought to be aware that he is likely to come into collision with "Old Zack." And when the gentoman comes in contact with such men as Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, I feel that I have a right to assume that the weight of authority is rather against him.

Now let us see what President Taylor says in regard to this subject:

"By the act of the 3d March 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this board 'to prepare and cause to be printed, such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country.' The duties enjoined upon the Census Board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution, which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year."

And here is another thing——

Mr. Stephens. I understand the gentleman to say, that under the act of 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820, agricultural statistics were collected.

Mr. Thompson. I did not say the act of 1790 and 1800.

Mr. Stephens. I have traced the different census acts from the commencement of the Government down to the present period, and I have the tables here that were contained in each bill. The tables in the act of 1790 and 1800 authorized simply an enumeration of the inhabitants; that of 1810 the same; that of 1820 nothing more and that of 1830 simply an enumeration of inhabitants. It was not until 1840 that that course was departed from. It is true that in 1820 there was authority given to the collectors of the census to take certain statistics to be appended to, but they were not incorporated in the census table itself. [Here Mr. Stephens read the Tables.]

Mr. Thompson. As I said some time ago, the gentleman is only likely to be more deeply entangled the more he struggles. Not only were statistics collected in 1810 and 1820, but the aggregate of those statistics are to be found in books in the State Department. Let us look at the law. In the act to amend the act for taking the third census, we find the second section of the act of 1st of May, 1810, as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of the several marshals, secretaries, and their assistants aforesaid, at the time for taking the census or enumeration aforesaid, to take, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such instructions as he shall give, an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within their several districts, territories, and divisions. The said assistants shall make return of the same to the marshals or secretaries of their respective districts or territories, and the said marshals or secretaries shall transmit the said returns, and abstracts thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the same times at which they are by this act, and the several acts to which this act is an additional, required respectively to make their return of said enumeration to the Secretary of State. For the performance of which additional services they shall respectively receive such compensation as shall hereafter be provided by law.

"Approved May 1, 1810."

Now I want to know if that is not the law, and if the gentleman does not believe the statute books, I invite him to go with me to the State Department, and he will find published and bound volumes of the compendium of statistics of the census of 1810.

Mr. Stephens. I am perfectly aware, as I said when I was up before, that a supplemental act was passed in 1810 which did provide for taking certain manufacturing statistics; but they are not embraced in the schedules of the census bill; whereas, the schedules of statistics here are parts and parcels of the law.

Mr. Thompson. The fact is not as the gentleman states The statistics are part and parcel of the census law of 1810, and schedules were prepared and sent out at the same time as were those for the enumeration of the inhabitants. Now let us look at the law of 1820, and I will send it to the Clerk, and ask him to read the tenth section. I have an array of precedents here that the gentleman dares not approach.

The section was read by the Clerk, as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of the several other assistants, at the time of taking the said census, to take, under the direction of the Secretary of State, according to such instructions as he shall give, and such form as he shall prescribe, 'an account of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures within their several districts,' and make returns and abstracts to the Secretary of State, and 'they shall respectively receive as compensation therefor, 20 per cent. in addition to the sums allowed by this act.'"

Does not this authorize taking statistics!

Mr. Stephens. That is exactly what I stated when I was up before. And the act of 1810 authorized the Secretary of State to give directions to the different marshals to give an account of the various manufacturing establishments. But what I stated in addition was, that no such statistical schedule was made a part of the bill, or adopted by Congress.

Mr. Thompson. I know the gentleman from Georgia does not wish to be in error, but did not he just now assert that such statistics were not authorized by the acts of 1810 and 1820, nor by any act until 1840? These statistics were authorized by law, and were taken, and if he will take time to step down to my committee room I will show him the schedules.

Mr. Stephens. Were they adopted by Congress?—Were the schedules incorporated in the law? I have referred to those in the statute books?

Mr. Thompson. The statistical information was collected under the authority of Congress, and by law requiring it.

Mr. Stephens. But the gentleman does not confine himself to the point. These schedules are not on the statute books, and Congress is not responsible for them

Mr. Thompson. The gentleman is to some extent right—the form of schedules are not upon the statute books. But my friend from Georgia is high and dry ashore.—He is altogether aground. The controversy was whether such laws have been passed. I cited them as precedents—he denied their existence. Who is right? But I am told precedents are of no consequence. Sir, legislative precedents, I admit, are not binding, but should never be disregarded; when they are disregarded it sho'd be with great caution. I do not mean to say that they are absolutely binding, because the decisions of Congress are not infallible; but when legislative precedents have been scrutinized for years as coming fairly within constitutional powers—when they have stood the test of half a century, and have received the sanction of such names as those of Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and President Taylor, as I have shown, it does appear to me they should be entitled to some regard. A man must have a stout heart who will venture to say that he is right and they are all wrong.

Now, I ask you, sir, and the committee, if, under the act of 1790 and the act of 1800, there was not just as palpable violations of the constitution committed, if there be any, as there can possibly be under the provisions of this bill? If this violates the constitution, then did the laws to which I have just referred. Those acts required the ages and sexes of individuals to be given, and both required an enumeration of the deaf and dumb. Where is the constitutional provision for this, any more than for statistics? But I am tired of this constitutional controversy. Scruples in certain quarters have no end, and to illustrate to what extent constitutional scruples may lead, I cannot refrain from relating a story which I heard the other day concerning a Virginia gentleman; and Virginians, you know, are never wrong though sometimes peculiar. This gentleman became very sick, and it was feared that he could not recover. An intimate friend called upon him to know if he had anything to communicate—any last request to make before his departure to another world. "Yes," said the sick man, "there is one thing I desire—I do not wish to be buried at the public expense, I wish my friends to provide for my burial."—"Why," said his friend, "what objection have you to being buried at the public expense—that honor has been conferred upon many, why not upon you?" "Because," replied the other, "I have reflected upon the subject, and have come to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional." [A laugh.]

This serves to show the ruling passion of a strict constructionist "strong in death." I love old Virginia for many things, but I am not obliged to be governed by Virginia or Georgia opinions in everything.

Now, a remark or two on another point, and it is a point that has been declaimed upon, and reasoned upon, a good deal. It has been said that this bill is inquisitorial. Inquisitorial! Sir, these questions in regard to agricultural pursuits are denounced as inquisitorial. Never was a term more misapplied. Is it inquisitorial to inquire of the farmer what has been the produce of his well cultivated farm, upon which his labor has been bestowed? what he has realized from his beautiful and luxuriant fields? or of what number his flourishing and increasing flocks consist? or how much, in the aggregate, he has added to the means of supporting and perpetuating life? Or will it be inquisitorial to inquire of the manufacturer how much he has added to the great stock of national wealth? No, sir; they will be pleased and happy to answer. I know they will in the North, and so, I believe, will they be in the South. I defend the latter against the imputation that they would not be willing to answer. Sir, there is something calculated to elevate the mind in contemplating the additions industry makes to the material that feeds and sustains a country. The producers will be gratified that you ask them for it; and its only effect will be to increase the desire to advance their production.—But who is it that objects to these inquiries? Not the farmer or manufacturer. No, sir, it is not; it is the lawyer. The gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from South Carolina, are lawyers, sir; and others objecting are lawyers.

Here Mr. T. was interrupted by Mr. Jones, who said I am not a lawyer, and I object to it.

Mr. T. It is said, Mr. Chairman, that an exception proves the rule: and without the least disrespect to the honorable gentleman, [Mr. Jones,] I have considered him generally an exception to all rules. [Laughter.]—I am a lawyer myself, sir, but nevertheless the fact is so, that lawyers are non-producers. Sir, if the marshall were to go round and ask our ancient and venerable profession what they have produced, what they have brought forth and laid upon the shelf for use and sustenance of life, they would make a sad exhibit. It is instinctive with them, therefore, not to like such inquiries. No one can ever speak truly of the tastes and feelings of others without occupying their positions. Hence, not being producers ourselves, we do not like the inquiry, and mistakingly suppose that our sentiments pervade the minds of others. This is wrong. Those who do produce, desire the inquiry. All these pursuits are public, open, and notorious. We do not propose to ask any questions in regard to the money, stocks, jewelry, and other items of wealth belonging to the people. The inquiry is only as to such things as are open, palpable, discernible by all. Can this be said to be inquisitorial? The people will not think so.

I shall be obliged to curtail my remarks, on account of the shortness of the time allowed me. I have been somewhat in doubt, whether or not I should not be overwhelmed with responsibility on account of this bill. Perhaps I may, but I have less fear of it than I felt some time ago. I will only say, however, in regard to the social statistics—this seems to be the point of attack, and is most strenuously objected to—that I would like to know of the gentleman from Georgia, why we shall not readily obtain answers to these inquiries? The gentleman seems to think that my reply to his inquiry was neither sound nor fair. He asks me what legislation could be based on statistics of disease, and he says my answer is ingenious but unfair and deceptive. I have not appointed the gentleman to decide for me, or to pass upon me. The answer I gave was, that it might be of importance to collect these statistics, in order that they might afford a ground to our action in regard to regulating the price of the public lands. Another thing that struck me as rendering these inquiries of importance is this: The world is looking upon our country as the home and the asylum of the oppressed; foreigners are flocking to our shores, and they will look to these statistics to see how and where life may be preserved. Sir, will the information not be of advantage? In reference to the management of our public lands, those that are in an unhealthy location, we might give away. We gave to Louisiana an immense quantity of land, because it was marshy, and it has been reclaimed by drainage, and may possibly be rendered productive.

Mr. Chairman, I must turn my attention for a moment to my gallant friend from Indiana; I know his modesty well, and I am sure if he had been aware that Madison, Van Buren, and Polk had been all against him on this question, he would have hesitated before he declared his opposition on constitutional grounds. He will, perhaps, admit that they are entitled to some respect.

Mr. Gorman. Protective duties have been asked at the expense of my agricultural constituents,

Mr. Thompson. And if it had not been for the producers of Pennsylvania, the gentleman and his constituents might have been subjected to a worse evil than a direct tax. They would have hardly existed at all. Sir, is there any reason why gentlemen should make war upon the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, because their products were injured and depressed, and they made their wants known to Congress? They have asked nothing that was improper in itself; it was their duty to ask and yours to refuse, if you chose—but is that a reason, a justification for a continued disposition to war upon them? I can tell the gentleman that among them are men of as much worth and genuine heart and intelligence as he is—of as much cultivation, as much deserving of respect, perhaps, as he is. They have never asked for any thing that was not in their belief calculated to sustain the glory of their country, and its best interests. The manufacturers of Pennsylvania are not wanting in patriotism. But sir, I must commend myself to patience—I always try to do so, when I hear gentlemen who know nothing of the subject, talk of the manufacturers' interest in Pennsylvania. They never asked for any thing unconstitutional. But, let me remind the gentleman that Indiana may have some sins to answer for too. She has asked for the continuation of the national road; she has asked for hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands for the purpose of constructing railroads. What Indiana has asked, Congress may refuse. Pennsylvania has asked for nothing she might not ask, or which would be improper in Congress to grant.

Mr. Boteler. The expense of the national road through Pennsylvania is greater than that through Indiana.

Mr. Thompson. I have said nothing in regard to that. I only say that the manufacturers have asked for nothing that they did not conscientiously believe they were entitled to receive. This application of Indiana was pressed most ear

MR. BULWER'S LETTER TO MR. CHATFIELD.

We find in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the following letter, addressed by the British Minister, Sir HENRY BULWER, to Mr. CHATFIELD, the British Charge in Central America. The *Bulletin*, credits the letter to the New York *Herald*.

It will be seen that Mr. BULWER's letter bears date the 26th of Febuary, 1850—one month and twenty-six days after he had entered upon his official duties in Washington. Yet, at that early day, he had discovered that General TAYLOR's cabinet was weak and inefficient, and without the support of the people. He admits, by inference as strong as a direct assertion, that the present whig cabinet is suppliant enough to British influence, but checked, overawed, and controlled by the fear of the democratic party—the popular party, as Mr. BULWER correctly designates it. His words with rest to the administration are these: "It is, however, *a weak government*, and, being suspected by the *popular party*, is ever afraid of seeming in favor of any policy that is unpopular. *Thus, though its intentions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon.*"—The italics are our own; and they are used only to direct attention to those expressions of Mr. BULWER which contain the gist of his singular and undiplomatic epistle to Mr. CHATFIELD. Those expressions are, in substance, that General TAYLOR's cabit is *weak*: that the *popular party* is opposed to it; that the *intentions* of Messrs. CLAYTON & Co. are such as a British subject may trust and confide in, but that the fear which Messrs. CLAYTON & Co. entertain for the aforesaid popular party, is so great that no reliance can be safely placed on their *conduct*. After M. Poussin's case, what shall we think of Sir H. BULWER's discretion? What of the terms in which he speaks of Mr. CLAYTON, and the cabinet of General TAYLOR? We leave it to the British Minister to settle this extraordinary matter with the Secretary of State.—*Union*.

From the New York Herald,

SIR HENRY BULWER TO MR. CHATFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1850.

Dear Sir—I have received your communications up to the 3d of January inclusive. I was glad to hear of your arrangement with the governor of Honduras; and I trust that you will thus have settled the question of claims before the order for evacuating Tigre Island arrives. I know that it is difficult to deal with such people on matters of justice, if you cannot keep before their eyes the ultimate argument of force; and I feel exceedingly for your position, with such a gentleman as Squier "making capital" at your elbow. But, pray, let me take the liberty of suggesting to you that it is well always to consider not only what you think should be done for the particular interest you have in hand, but what your government, which has so many interests to consider, will back you in doing; since to make a step forwards, if subsequently it is to be made backwards, only renders matters worse. I would not, also, let Mr. Squire's misdoings hurry you too much out of the line which you would otherwise pursue.—His conduct is generally disapproved of here; and I know that the State Department has formally disapproved of it.

Neither do I think that this government has at the present moment the views you seem inclined to credit it for. It is, however, a weak government; and, being suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of seeming in favor of any policy that is unpopular. Thus, though its intentions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon. Attempts are being made to settle the Mosquito business. I think they may succeed; they ought to do so. We have every wish to aid in constructing a canal—that is, in protecting its construction, and guarantying its security when constructed. Nor have we any great interest in the Mosquito protectorate, or any selfish object to serve by maintaining it. But we ought not; and I believe will not, abandon it dishonorably, nor permit the Nicaraguans, whom we have expelled therefrom, to be again masters of San Juan. These are my private opinions, but I think you may like to know them. I have defended your conduct here as to Tigre Island, on the ground that it was provoked by Squier; but it was too "go-ahead."

H. L. B.

P. S.—I just find that you have thrown out to Squier something about a treaty of protection between us and Costa Rica. Now, Lord P. has not only denied that he has any idea of exercising a protectorate over Costa Rica, but told the United States government he had refused it. My instructions certainly forbid me to encourage any such idea; and moreover, it would be setting an example which it would be highly imprudent to give. I should tell you, indeed, that both the United States and ourselves are at present proceeding upon the avowed policy that neither will seek for exclusive influence in Central America; and while the conduct of Squier contravenes and embarrasses this policy on one side any conduct of similar kind, on your part, must do so on the other.

These are merely private hints of mine to you, in order to prevent you finding your position weakened by doing or promising what the United States will not do, nor approve of being promised. Pray excuse my frankness; and wishing you to imitate us, and write fully to me upon all matters.

I am again, dear sir, yours respectfully.

H. L. B.

FON DU LAC, WIS.

As many our readers have friends and relations among the inhabitants of this beautiful Wisconsin village, we have thought the following description taken from a correspondence of the New York Herald, might not prove uninteresting:

Believing a few words relative to this section may be interesting to some of your numerous readers, especially in the West, I have taken the liberty of giving you an account of our town and country.—Fond du Lac, or the "Fountain City," as it is called, in consequence of the abundant supply of pure limpid water, obtained by digging or sinking Artesian wells to about sixty feet, which gushes up to the surface, and can be carried to the highest rooms of the hotels or dwellings, is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago. It was laid out as early as 1835, by the Fond du Lac Company, on the Loocheerah, or Fon du Lac river, at the site of an old village of the Winnebago Indians. Its location is beautiful, on a prairie gradually rising from the lake, with scattered groves and clumps of trees, and near it is the race ground of the Indians, where they run their horses. A high and steep ledge of limestone rocks extends through the country, in sight of the town, from the northeast to the southwest, which appears to be the dwelling line between the heavily timbered land on the east and the prairie and openings on the west.

The town is on the Fon du Lac river, one mile from its mouth, which is navigable for steamboats. One is nearly completed, called the D. B. Whitacre furnished in good style, and in speed will rival the Hudson river boats. She is of light draught of water, and will carry three hundred tons burthen, her engines being of one hundred horse power—She is intended to run between this place and Fort Winnebago, and will leave here every other day, touching at Zaycheeda, Menasha and Neenah, on Lake Winnebago, and Askosh, and Strong's landing and other places on the Fox river. From this place to Fort Winnebago, including Lake Winnebago, it is about one hundred and thirty miles, and to Green Bay about sixty miles.

In about a year from this time the improvements on the Fox river, between this and Green Bay, will be finished, when we shall have a water communication direct with Lake Michigan, and can go to Buffalo, Chicago and other lake ports, by water, and we shall, in fact, be a lake town.

Early in May last, the Board, in pursuance of law, placed under contract to the lowest bidder, the construction of the Portage Canal and the necessary locks to connect the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and also, the improvement of Fox river, and Rapids Depere and rapids Croche. These contracts were all let on terms highly favorable to the State. They amounted to the following:—The Portage Canal and lock, $36,200; the Rapid Croche, $11,200; the Rapid at Depere was taken at the nominal sum of $1 by individuals, to secure its favorable location to their interests.

The improvement of Winnebago Rapids, through the competition of individuals interested in the different channels, was not only contracted to be made without expense to the State, but a gratuity in addition of $9,000 was given for the location of the State works. With such a set of people, is it to be wondered at, that the State is in a thriving condition—and that the rush of emigration to it is so great? Besides this improvement, we have charters for plank roads, which are actually being made to Sheboygan, forty miles and, Milwaukie, sixty miles; also, one running to Beaver Dam, on the Rock river; thus giving a good road for farmers desirous of going to those places with their own teams, and at a saving of great expense and time over the old fashed roads. Books are also open for subscriptions to the Beloit and Zaycheeda Railroad Company. This road is located through the valley of Rock river, and will connect this town with the Chicago and Galena Railroad at Beloit, on Rock river, on the boundary line between this State and Illinois.

With all these advantages, added to the finest agricultural region in the world, together with a fine healthy climate, and so enterprising a set of inhabitants, Fond du Lac bids fair to become a place of considerable business and importance. Two years ago, the town contained about three hundred inhabitants. There is now in the village a resident population of near two thousand. The whole county, in 1840, contained but one hundred and thirty-nine in 1842, it was two hundred and ninety-three; since then, the increase has been unprecedented.

Extensive mercantile establishments, taverns, churches, mechanics' shops, and handsome dwellings constitute the town. In the vicinity are also grist and saw mills, breweries, tanneries, &c., &c., &c., More business is done there than in any place of its size in the State. Money commands a good interest, running from ten to fifty per cent per annum; for, in this State, our wise legislators have acknowledged the progressive spirit of the age, and hold that money is like any commodity or article of merchandize—it will, according to its scarcity or abundance, command more at one time than at another and have therefore left the interest to be fixed by individuals, who are certainly better judges of what they can afford to pay for money, than others can who know nothing of their wants, business, or circumstances.

TWO LARGE SNAKES CUT FROM THE BODY OF A LIVE WOMAN.—We have to record a most extraordinary case of disease, and an operation for its relief, attended with the most extraordinary results.—It has just occurred in this city.

A Mrs. Kennedy, a woman of about forty, the wife of an Irish laborer, living at 115 Broad street, has for several years suffered greatly from ill health. Her symptoms and complaints were singular. She was afflicted with almost constant pains, so that she could seldom or never rest in the night. She stated that she felt something running up and down in the abdomen, that she frequently experienced the creeping sensation which is called formication.—These feelings were peculiarly distinct at the bottom of the abdominal cavity; on occasion of the daily dejections.

She had been in the Hospital, and had been treated successively for cancer of the womb, worms, contracted hydraties, and other complaints but found no relief.

As her uneasiness and pains continued, so were the attempts to relieve her, but invariably without success. Not long since, Dr. Wight, whose office and drug store is at the corner of Purchase and Broad streets, being in attendance upon her, introduced a tube into the bowels, with a twine loop attached, with a view to satisfy her fancy, and perchance to reach and remove the cause of her trouble. Some worms were brought down, but her uneasiness and pains received but only a very partial alleviation.

About a week ago, she became subject to uncontrollable uneasiness, and begged Dr. Wight to perform and operation for her relief. This he was reluctant to do, thinking it would hazard her life, without a sufficiently certain prospect of bringing relief to her to compensate for the hazard. She declared that life was a burden, that she must die as she was and that speedily; that she was willing to die; death would be a relief; and she might as well die in efforts for relief as in any other way. At last, Dr. Wight yielded to her importunities, and having first been solemnly exonerated from blame by the woman, and her husband, whatever might be the result, he consented to perform the operation.

On Friday afternoon last, assisted by T. R. Owens and Surgeon J. J. M'Sheeby, he proceeded to perform the operation. He first made an incision about seven inches long along the medical line of the abdomen. He found a tumor projecting largely, about six inches in diameter and of irregular form. He opened it and found therein two snakes, one eighteen, and the other fifteen inches in length. They were of a bluish green color, striped, the upper part being darker than the lower.

The tumor being removed, the woman was instantly relieved, and is now doing well. The Doctor calls the snakes *coluber* viridis. They can be seen preserved in spirits at his office.—*Boston Mail*.

It Never Rains but it Pours.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

There were three arrivals of the first class steamships at this port yesterday. The Empire City, Capt. Wilson, rrived first, the Georgia next, and then the Cherokee, representing about six thousand tons of shipping. They brought an aggregate of 277 passengers, (of whom about two hundred are from California) and about $2,656,345 in freight.

It is estimated that there are $300,000 in the hands of the passengers.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—It was calculated by Mr. Thomas Butler King, in his report upon the wealth of our Pacific territories, that the steamer of the 1st April would not bring more than half a million of gold from California. His calculations, like all that have ever been made about the mineral resources of that territory, but unlike human calculations upon most other matters, prove to be entirely short of the reality. Notwithstanding the long and unusually severe winter, the unprecedented floods, the crowded and ill provided population, and every conceivable obstacle to successful mining, over two million have been harvested for the Month of May and sent on, and there is every probability that every succeeding month till the return of the rainy season, will yield at least an equal amount.

All the reports indicate the most favorable prospects. The facilities for communication with the mines are increasing daily. Science and experience are becoming more abundant, and the imagination wearies in the effort to measure the wealth which is destined to flow from these inexhaustible sources.

By the following extracts faom the California papers, our readers can judge whether our account has too much of the rose color.

We have just conversed with an intelligent gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with the mining regions, who has returned recently from a tour through the various settlements known as Spanish Bar, Georgetown, Hangtown, (now Placerville,) Kelsey's Diggings, Weberville, Auburn and Green wood valley. He found the roads very bad, and traveled on horseback with much difficulty. He gives the most favorable accounts of the situation of affairs in the region spoken of. The population has increased in a surprising manner during the winter, and little settlements have sprung up every three or four miles.

The utmost content prevails among the miners, who were all perfectly satisfied with the result of their winters labor. The general disposition among them appeared to be to remain in the diggings until the hot weather sets in, and not to come down with their dust until May or June, in order to reap the rich harvest expected at the falling of the waters. This has been the opinion of practical men all along, and applies to all the mining regions.—The moment the roads are in good order and communication rendered easy, the wealth of the mines will pour down and business of all kinds will revive

We have been informed by a gentleman just from the North Fork, that the bars on that stream were found to be very rich by those who have commenced digging. On the Yuba, those who could procure placers unoccupied, were doing very well, and our advices generally continue favorable.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.—We learn from a friend that the travel towards the southern mines is increasing every day, and the prospects in that region the coming season, are more flattering than last year. New placers are discovered as explorations are made by our adventurous citizens, and new towns laid out as the population increases. Stocton is said to be growing rapidly, and business becoming brisk as the roads to the mines become passable.—*From the Pacific News. March* 30.

THE SONORIAN LUMP OF GOLD—We have seen the eighth wonder of the world. We have held in our hands the Sonorian lump of gold, weighing twenty two pounds and six ounces. The following is a brief history and description of this specimen of the precious metal. During the month of January of the present year, three Sonorian Mexicans were following their mining pursuits in the arroya of the town of Sonora, and discovered this "pile," but they (possessing rather erratic tempers, being flushed with their wonderful success, and stout devotees of the rosy god,) in a few days had squandered the whole amount in "riotous living."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1850.

Returned.

Hon. Jas. Thompson, our distinguished representative in Congress, arrived in town on Tuesday morning last. He is on a flying visit to see his family, and will return in a few days—in time, at least, to participate in the debate and excitement which it is anticipated will arise from the discussion of the Compromise scheme of Foote's committee.

The Apportionment Bill.

The bill for apportioning the State, reported by the committee of conference on the part of the Senate and House, after passing the Senate, was defeated in the House; and justly, too, we think, if one may judge of its character by the fact that its passage was anxiously urged by the whigs, and its defeat whined over with a good deal of feeling by the *remaining* whig member from this county. By the by, we see by the *Gazette* its defeat is attributed to those whigs who have come home, among which class is Mr. Hart, of this county. Wonder if his constituents won't let him *remain* at home?

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the House reconsidered its vote, and passed the bill, and then adjourned.

Blow up at Washington.

The telegraph announces that there has been a "blow up" in the organ of the Administration at Washington—the *Republic*. Mr. Bullitt, the man that wrote Gen. Taylor's Allison letters, and was brought all the way from Louisiana for the purpose of writing up the "Heroic Age," having been kicked out by the Cabinet, or Col. Bliss, and a Mr. Hall, formerly an editor in Tennessee, put in. There is a good time coming boys, wait a little longer.

At Home Again.

G. J. Ball, Esq., late State Treasurer, is at home again, his official term having expired. It is hinted by the *Commercial* that he intends to try his bottom in a race for the Auditor Generalship. Well, provided Whallon gets the Democratic nomination, we have no objection, but "on the contrary would be glad to see it." We think it would be "diamond cut diamond" as to political management.

The Bedford Gazette.

We have neglected to notice the great improvement typographically our friend Bowman has been making in his *Gazette*. It is now one of the best looking papers upon our exchange. We trust the General will meet with success commensurate with his deserts.

Acknowledgement.

We acknowledge the receipt per letter, from the hand of some incognito female friend, a splendid linen pocket Handkerchief. Whether it was intended as an insinuation that we had'nt kept our nose clean heretofore, or as a hint to keep it clean hereafter, we, of course are not informed. The present, in either case, is equally acceptable

Let it be Understood.

In a recent number of the Buffalo *Commercial*, we find an article on the subject of the Buffalo and State Line railroad, in which the writer puts forth the following program of the intentions and hopes of that company:

"It (the Road) will be built on the original survey to the State Line, relying upon the liberality and sense of justice of our Pennsylvania neighbors for the right of way *through that State. There can be no reasonable objection to granting it*, and we presume *no obstacle will be thrown in the way* of the company in this respect."

Now, as citizens of Pennsylvania, deeply interested in this road, as well as all others traversing our State, and perfectly understanding our position, we deem it time our intentions as well as that of our State, should be understood by our Buffalo friends, as well as all others interested. First, then, let it be understood that the Buffalo and State Line Road *cannot* have "*the right of way* THROUGH" our State. We have no objections,—but on the contrary will lend the project all the aid in our power,—to the State Line Road obtaining the "right of way" as far as this place. *Farther it cannot*, and *shall not go!* That, the citizens of this State are determined upon. We do not say that a road shall not be built from this West, but it must be neither a six foot, nor a four foot six inch guage. It must be of the same width of the Ohio roads—that is, a four foot ten inch track. This determination is so obviously to the interest of Pennsylvania—not merely this part, but to the whole—that an explanation in detail is hardly necessary. To be brief, then; *the citizens of Pennsylvania are now spending millions* in the construction of the Central Railroad, connecting Pittsburgh with Philadelphia. That road is a four foot eight inch guage. West of Pittsburgh the citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania are expending millions more in the construction of a road connecting Pittsburgh with Cleveland. *That* is a four foot ten inch guage, like all Ohio roads. Now, is it very probable, or possible, that Pennsylvania will allow either the New York and Erie, or the New York Central roads, to build a six foot or a four foot eight inch track across their State to Cleveland, and thus cut the throat, as it were of their Central Railroad? If the Buffalo railroad interest or the New York and Erie railroad interest think so, they are either very green, or imagine we Pennsylvanians are. No, Pennsylvania is willing to give all a fair chance, and by allowing a track of the same width of that connecting the Central road at Pittsburgh with Cleveland, they will do so. Thus our Buffalo cotemporary will see that his "presumption" that "no obsticles will be thrown in the way" of the State Line Railroad obtaining a 'right of way *through*' this State, was more "presumption," without a particle of knowledge on the subject. We trust now the intentions of Erie, and the State, in regard to this matter is understood, and that Buffalo will take warning and not ask too much, or she *may get*——nothing! We have the cards in our own hands *now*, and, if needs be, can play them alone.

Not So Very Doubtful.

A DOUBTFUL MATTER.—Our friend SLOAN, of the *Erie Observer*, exultingly announces that the next issue of his excellent paper will be No. 1, of Vol. 21, and consequently plumes himself *on being of age*. We readily concede that both his ability and experience entitle him to all the honors and privileges of a full majority, but we doubt very much whether he is *legally* entitled to claim them until he shall print No. 52 of Vol. 21.—*Crawford Democrat*.

Our best bow is due to our friend of the *Democrat* for the very flattering compliment contained in the above; but he must allow us to differ with him as to the "doubtful" character of the "matter." The question is very simple, and decided by the *law*. The election laws recognize the right of a person to vote—of being "of age"—the day after the expiration of his 20th year. The laws *governing the rights of persons to make legal contracts* recognizes the same principle. No person can plead under age as a legal bar to a debt contracted after the expiration of his 20th year. A boy bound to serve as an apprentice until he is 21 years old is not held in service until he serves out 52 weeks of his 21st year—on the contrary, *he is of age, and free*, the day the 21st year commences. So you see Mr. *Democrat*, according to the *law* and the *practice*, we are "legally entitled to claim" all we have assumed—no more, *no less*.

Ohio Constitutional Covention.

This body met on the 9th inst., at Columbus, and chose Col. WILLIAM MEMILL president, WILLIAM H. GILL, principal clerk, and WILLIAM L. B. PRENTISS, assistant—all Democrats. Judge VINTON was the opposing candidate for President.

New York Literary American.

The proprietorship of this journal, one of the very best of our Literary exchanges, is now vested in Mr. Cooper, who, in connection with the Messrs. Quackenbos, is also its Editor. We see by the last number also, that one of the Editors is about to visit Europe, and will, through the medium of correspondence, contribute an increased interest to its pages. We wish the *American* marked success.

The Compromise Scheme.

We are in favor of the Compromise scheme submitted by Mr. Clay, chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, in the Senate. We may not agree with all the details, all the arguments, or all the conclusions arrived at by the Chairman, but as a whole, as a measure, or a series of measures for the settlement of the matters in dispute, it meets our most unqualified approbation. Pass this series of measures, settle the question of slavery in the Territories at once and for ever so far as Congress is concerned, carry out the provisions of the Constitution in relation to fugitive slaves, settle the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico, and we at once take from faction, its occupation, and deprive the Hales of the north and the Clemons of the south, of their capital. When we find the *disunionists* of both sections of the Union—the hotheads of the south, and the fanatics of the north,—fraternizing and coalescing for the purpose of keeping up agitation, it is time that the friends of the Constitution, whether they be Democrats or Whigs, should speak out. He that is not for me is against *me*. He that arrays himself with either of the ultras, proclaims that he loves his own self agrandizements better than the unity of the States. Under such circumstances we know of but one *road, and that road is the Constitution and its compromises*. In that road we shall travel.

The following is a synopsis of the Committee's report:

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States, in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States: but the committed do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States, out of Texas, should be originated by Congress but should be left to the people of Texas, al so that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2d. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and reccommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass, for her admission in the Union as a State.

3d, The Committee also think it quite necessary that a Territorial Government should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They are unfit, at present, for State Governments, and the Committee reccommend that the admission of California, and the bill providing Territorial Governments be incorporated in one measure. They also recommend that the bill be passed without the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso as applied to these Territories, a mere adstraction.

4th. The committee report an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows:—The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte—thence the line shall run due north along the one hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico—this line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas——millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

5th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves It provides that every master, before he go into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of elopement of property, and of description of slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an officer, the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the state from which he has escaped.

6th. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

7th. The majority of the committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

A Sail Trimmed for every Breeze.

It takes a most excellent navigator to trim his sails so to catch every breeze, and not a few who have tried it have been shipwrecked. Especially is this so in politics. Our neighbor of the *Gazette* may, however, prove an exception—we trust he will: but look at the two following sails set for political wind blowing from opposite directions, and see if there is not a probability that one at least, or both, do not get torn to tatters. In speaking of the compromise of the committee of thirteen, our cotemporary makes use of the following unequivocal language:

"It will readily be inferred from the sketch of the proceedings of the U S. Senate on the occasion of the presentation of the Report of the committee of Thirteen, given in another column, that the Compromise scheme cannot even pass the Senate, and that consequently, it will prove a signal failure. With all our respect for the character and confidence in the motives of the progenitors of this measure, the result is in accordance with our sincere wishes. We have always regarded the Administration plan as the best adapted to the existing crisis—as in fact, the *only* plan which could effectually quell the prevailing excitement, and bring about domestic peace and tranquility—and we trust its friends in Congress will urge its immediate adoption."

No one can mistake this language—it is so plain that he who runs may read—but listen, "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dream"—"later intelligence" has arrived, and the dove coos another tune! The prospect is that the "Compromise scheme" may be adopted "after all," and hence a new sail must be bent to catch the popular breeze, and presto change, it is done in this wise:

"Later intelligence indicates the possible adoption of the Compromise scheme, after all. It is believed that, with some modification, it will go through the Senate; and in the House it will *receive a warm and energetic support*. Mr. Clay seems to be bending all his mighty energies to its success, and spoke in advocacy of it with his usual eloquence and ability, before a crowded auditory, for the space of two hours, on Monday.—We have some misgivings upon the subject; but we trust, if the proposed measure is adopted, the sequel will prove that its distinguished authors and supporters have rightly apprehended the wants and interests of the country."

After the paus sung to the "Administration plan" in the first extract, equal justice should have induced our cotemporary to give Mr. Clay's opinion of that plan; Mr. Clay is reported to have said that, "*If the President was better informed he would have recommended a more comprehensive plan.*"

Hydro-Eelectric Light.

The Editor of Burritt's *Christian Citizen*, confirms the account of the wonderful discoveries said to have been made by Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Mass. The *Citizen* is published at Worcester, and the editor has visited Mr. P's house, and affirms that "it is lighted and heated with water."

More of the Renagades.

John C. Rives, who long since abandoned the Jeffersonian Democracy, is out against the Wilmot proviso. Why not? In a letter from France, where he now represents the Taylor administration, he says, &c.—*Buff. Rep*

We apprehend it will be *news* to Mr. "John C. Rives," that he "long since abandoned the Jeffersonian Democracy," and has written "a letter from France." It will also be *news* to most of the readers of the Washington *Globe* that its proprietor "represents the Taylor administration" at that republic. The writer probably meant Wm. C. Rives, of Virgina.

"Thankful for Small Favors."

Hon. Mr. Chandler, from this State, formerly Editor of the United States *Gazette*, made a speech, the other day, against slavery, and at the same time thanked God that Gen. Taylor (who owns two or three hundred slaves) is President.

Graham's Magazine.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for June is already before us, and an elegant number it is too. The embellishments are "The Queen of the woods." "The Jolly Ride," "Colored Fashion Plate," &c., &c. Among the contributors to this number will be found Longfellow, Whipple, Read, Prentice, Danforth, Herbert, Cordova, Grace Greenwood, Miss Smith, Sarah Helen Whitman, F. E. F., Miss Duval, Mrs. Evans and others. The July number will commence the 37th semi-annual volume, and will be a superb number, *embellished* with a *magnificent portrait* of the Swedish Nightengale—Jenny Lind. As the new volume commences with July and January, the present is the the time to send in your subscriptions, where it was omitted in January.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, April 22, 1850.

DEAR FRANK.—April has almost outdone itself this year, giving a full programme of rains, fogs and mists, with here and there a few rays of bright sun-shine.—These last, however, have been of short duration, just long enough to tempt people out of doors in time for the succeeding shower. The morning may be warm enough for June, and the sight of the green leaves and the flowers, and the sweet songs of the birds, make one's heart feel glad, and you are ready to believe that summer has really come. But as the day advances the scene changes. True you still have the leaves and the flowers, but the birds have nestled themselves in some quiet nook, and the weather would do credit to November. The rain, however, does not keep the crowd within doors. The slippery streets of Paris are still thronged, and if you can obtain an elevated look-out upon some of the great thoroughfares, the scene is a curious one, with its immense sea of umbrellas, the waves of which are tossed to and fro according to the notions of the bearers. How many elements are enclosed in the mighty current of men which from early morning until late at night flows along the streets of such a city as Paris. Poverty elbows wealth, and vice brushes the skirts of virtue at every step; and there is perhaps not one of the multitude but is intent upon some object. Each has his cares and anxieties, and each his joys and sorrows. One seeks from the passers-by a few sous, with which to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The man who has just passed, and who cast such a look of scorn upon the beggar, is a millionaire, and from his self-satisfied look you may gather that he has succeeded in adding to his wealth. And so you may go through the whole mass, even to the dandy, whose highest thought seems to be of the latest style of coats and false collars. Speaking of this last article of dress reminds me of the anecdote of the Frenchman and Englishman who were *boasting of the ingenuity of their respective countrymen*. The first introduced the false collar as being of French origin; to which the Englishman assented, but rejoined that it was an Englishman who first thought of adding the shirt. Whether the story be true or not, (and I do not vouch for it,) it conveys a great deal of truth.

The great event which just now agitates the political world is the election which is to come off on the 28th inst. The red-republican-democratic-socialists have nominated as their candidate for the national assembly, Eugene Sue, the man who is better known in our country as the author of the Wandering Jew, and the Mysteries of Paris. He has now a new work in press, called the "Mysteries of the People," in which he is said to paint the advantages accruing from socialism, in more vivid colors than in any of his preceding works. But, the first numbers of it have doubtless already been translated and circulated on the other side of the Atlantic. He will probably be elected, although his opponents are moving Heaven and Earth to compass his defeat. All the immense influence of the Government is brought to bear in this struggle, for here the Imperialists and Royalists seem to be united and move forward as one man to defeat Socialism. By these last it is said that the government has ordered to Africa, all those troops, who, at the last election, voted the Republican ticket; and the charge is probably true, for many regiments have been sent, some of which had but just returned. A terrible accident befel one of these companies about a week since, at Angers. Some 400 men were upon a suspension bridge, when the wire cable broke in the middle of the bridge, throwing the whole body of men in one vast heap, into the stream below. The scene was a terrible one for the spectators, of whom there were many on the banks. Many of the soldiers were killed or wounded by falling upon the bayonets of their comrades, many more were drowned, and many pressed to death, making in all 219 killed, and many more seriously injured. The President and Minister of War went to Angers to assist at the funeral obsequies. They likewise visited the hospital to console the wounded, and the President bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor upon several of the citizens who were most active in rescuing the victims of the disaster. The day after the news of the accident reached Paris, an article from the pen of Proudhon appeared in the organ of the Reds, "The Voice of the People," in which the writer accused the Government with being the cause of the disaster; "for," said he, "had these troops not been ordered to Africa, they would still have been safe, therefore you are guilty of their death." Of course no man capable of reasoning could fail to detect so evident a fallacy as is contained in that sentence, but in the heat of party strife people are prone to believe what their passions dictate, and so it will be in this case. This letter was addressed to the Bourgeois, or wealthy citizens of Paris, and urged them to vote with the Republicans at the ensuing election, for, said he, if you support the government in its course of oppression of the people, there must of necessity be another revolution, for the many will no longer be slaves to the few; and when the storm does come, it is upon your heads that it will burst.

The paper in which this letter appeared was seized in the Post Office by the police and destroyed, and the editor as well as Proudhon, indicted for exciting the hatred of the people against the government. Prondhon has been in prison nearly a year for his political writings, and during the last winter, for the period of a week was allowed to have communication with no one, on account of some articles which he had written. At that time he pledged himself to pass no more censures upon the acts of Government, and now that he has broken his word he has been removed from Paris to the prison at Douleirs, whence his voice will scarcely be heard in the capital for some time to come.

Perhaps one of the most arbitrary acts of government is the siezing of some of the evening journals on the stands of the paper dealers. Many of these have been forbidden to sell any journals excepting three or four which are in the interest of government, and when they have been found infringing upon this permission; their papers have been seized and their licenses taken from them. The matter has been referred to the courts of justice to determine whether the police have the power to act thus, or whether the paper dealers have not the right to sell what journals they please. When a government cannot bear all that its enemies may say against it, and particularly when it is obliged to go into such small business as waging war upon old women who gain a living by selling newspapers, it shows that there is a weak spot somewmere—that some "screw is loose." Had it the power to control the press by the direct intervention of force, as did Napoleon, it would show that at least it possessed strength, without which government is but a shadow.

All questions of King or Emperor is put at rest for the present by both of these parties uniting to stifle the common enemy, Republicanism, which gives strong symptoms of soon reaching a powerful manhood, when it will be capable of acting, as it already is of thinking, for itself. The most moderate of this party say, "let us wait; we are constantly growing stronger at the expense of our enemies: in two years we will have a majority in the assembly, and then a revolution will have been accomplished without bloodshed. Above all things, do not allow these petty acts of tyranny, perpetrated by government to tempt us to acts of violence, as they desire; for then we shall lose all that we have *hitherto gained*, and the soil of France will again be steeped in the blood of a civil war." This advice, if acted upon, will lead to the ultimate triumph of the people.

Speaking of Proudhon, he has hitherto been confined in the Conciergerie, which is the prison attached to the Palace of Justice, and is principally used for the confinement of those who are *undergoing their trials*. Within its walls were confined many of the prisoners during the revolution, and you can still see the gateway where the guillotine carts received the victims of the reign of terror. Maria Antionette, and Elizabeth, the wife and sister of Louis XVI., and still later, Robespiere himself, were occupants of this building, which possesses so many mournful associations. Another sad reminiscence is, that from the tower of this prison was given the response to the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve. The signal was given by the bell of the Church St. Germains l' Auxerrois, which still stands. Near the Louvre and at one of the windows of this palace Charles IX. is said to have stood and watched the massacre.

The village of St. Denis stands about six miles north of Paris, and is another of the interesting places in the neighborhood. Its celebrity consists in the chapel, where for centuries the kings and queens of France have been interred. A chapel was built here about 250, and in the sixth century occurred the first burial of a member of the royal family. Upon the breaking out of the revolution the remains were removed and thrown into the trenches near the church. The tombs, which were valuable as works of art, were brought to Paris and a decree passed to destroy the chapel, which, however, was not done. In 1806 Napoleon ordered the church to be repaired, and selected the vault of the Bourbons as a sepulchre for himself and family. Since then 18,000,000 francs have been expended upon the structure, and now it is every way worthy of being called a Royal Chapel, whether you regard the splendid sculpture which adorns it externally, or the magnificent decorations of its interior. The organ is the largest in France, and is seldom played. On the left side of the church stands the monuments of Louis XII. and Henry II., with their queens, and opposite these is that of Francis I. and Claude, his wife, which is one of the richest of the collection. Effigies of the King and Queen, in white marble, rest upon a slab of black, which is supported by a basement, covered with bas reliefs representing the battles of Marignan and Cericoles. Above rises an arch supported by sixteen columns, and this in turn supports an entablature which is richly sculptured, and upon which rests five statutes, viz; Francis I., Claude and their three children. The windows of the chapel are all stained glass, and each represents some interesting event in the history of each monarch in connection with the church. The altar is the same before which Napoleon contracted his marriage with Maria Louisa. Beneath are the tombs, and here, at least, one feels that monarchs are on a level with other men. Louis XVIII. was the last King who was buried here and perhaps will close the list.

The road to St. Dennis is lined on each side with two rows of trees. The ride is a delightful one, for on each side of you stretch the green wheat fields whose beauty is not marred, as with us, by fences. In no place here do you more feel that you are in an old settled country, than upon the high road. The smooth macadamized floor over which you roll so easily, puts our "corduroys" to the blush; and then the long arms of the old trees beside you afford such a pleasant shade in a warm day that one cannot but wonder why our people do not imitate the Europeans in this particular at least. Of course, where there are no fences live stock are not allowed to "run," but are raised in enclosures. Cattle are fed during the summer upon millet which is mowed every day, and I must say that no butter can be superior to that sold in Paris. This necessity of raising animals without pasture, of course makes them dearer than they otherwise would be.

APRIL 25.

From this morning's papers, I learn that the police is still waging war upon the Republican papers, not allowing them to be sold in the streets as are the government journals. The proscribed papers are determined that the people shall read them if they choose, and to carry their determination into effect, they offer to receive subscribers by the week and deliver the papers to any address, thus adapting themselves to the means of the poorest.

Immense preparations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic, on the 4th of May. Last year there was a review of all the troops in the city—then amounting to more than 100,000 men—but this year there will not be so much military display, because government does not feel certain of the troops and any demonstration would be particularly unpleasant to the powers that be. Fire works and illuminations however, are to abound, and during the day the large fountains at Versailles are to play—for the purpose probably of taking out of the city as many people as possible.

Paris is very much like a watering-place as far as regards the number of strangers who frequent it, and a large portion of the population gain their livelihood by ministering to the wants of these visitors, whose number has sometimes reached the high figure of 200,000. At present, however, there are but few, if any more than 50,000, yet this is no trifling number of mouths to feed, and the Parisians endeavor to make the most out of them. Nearly every other house is a hotel where one can find rooms to let for almost any price—depending upon the number of stairs you are willing to climb. There is no sociable *reading-room* as with us, where people may meet and read the journals, and talk politics, but you are confined to your chamber or must go to a cafe. In consequence of this arrangement you may be under the same roof with the best friend you have and at the same time be ignorant of his proximity unless you chance to meet him upon the stairs. This plan, however has its advantages, for you may eat when and where and how you please—accomodating your meals to your pursuits, your appetite and your purse. But with all this freedom there is an absence of that home feeling, which one experiences in Yankee land and for which nothing can compensate. The greatest number of strangers here are, and always have been English—who are right glad to avail themselves of the advantages of Paris, while at the same time they compare everything here unfavorable with England. The schools, libraries, and museums, which have been founded and supported at such an immense expense constantly attract thousands of foreigners to this city, and the number of Americans, who come is yearly on the increase. Adieu. DOCTEUR.

"One Month Later from Europe."

This is the imposing head to the following paragraph in one of our Eastern exchanges. It is certainly important to the American reader:

"The

THE Treasurer of the Female Benevolent Society of Erie acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, viz.

German Catholic Church, Jan 16, 1850 — $23,00.
Associate Reformed Church, April 4, 1850 — $18,85

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most satisfactory in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects so instantaneously. It has only to be administered and relief follows as a matter of course. It has been used in the practice of the best physicians of our country, and by them pronounced equal, if not superior to any any medicine ever offered for the expulsion of worms. "It is the very medicine which was wanted," is a remark addressed to the proprietors daily. Read the following:

"This may certify that we have sold Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge, the past year, and it has given unbounded satisfaction. It is no imposition on the community, but is what the author recommends it to be—a universal specific for those afflicted with worms. H. HUGHS & Co.

Mud Creek, Steuben Co. Sept. 7, 1847."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, rie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, Mr. Theopilus R. Carter, and Mis Miranda Vosburgh, both of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. George Webb, o N. Y., and Miss Eliza Chrosby, of Erie.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jackson McCreary, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Love, of Millcreek.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. S. Jonnis, Mr. Levi Knapp, and Miss Mary Hooker, bothof French Creek, N. Y.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. William Todd, Fancis Davis to Caroline Randolph both of Erie.

On the 16 inst., by the Rev. J. Vance, Mr. Samuel N. McCreary and Miss Marthia W. Willis, both of Millcreek.

DIED.

At Manchester on the 9th inst., Ann Eliza, daughter of Marshall and Mary Payson, aged 7 months and 18 days.

Near Shelbyville, Ky., while on a visit to his relatives, on the 25th of April last, William Bracken, aged 82.

On Friday evening last, after a short but severe illness, of bilious cholic, Mrs. Rhoda W. Hays, consort of Mr. Samuel Hays, of this borough, in the 54th year of her age.

On the 7th inst., in Millcreek, Mary, daughter of the late Henry Warfel, aged 22 years.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at the residence of her brother, Clark McSparren, Esq., Miss Eliza McSparren, daughter of Archibald McSparren, Esq., aged about 21 years.

On the the 6th inst., Melodia A. Peck, daughter of Z. E. Peck, aged 9 years, 3 months and 21 days.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTER'S CARDS of all qualities and sizes kept constantly on hand or furnished to order, at Buffalo prices. Those in want are invited to call at the Observer Office.

HEALTH ORDINANCE.

BE it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Erie that the following citizens, viz., B. B. Vincent, Burgess, A. W. Brewster, William Beatty, Miles W. Caughey, Asa E. Foster, Franklin Fatchett, Thomas Stewart, James D. Dunlap, (Council,) Daniel Dobbins, John Zimmerly, J. H. Fullerton, Wm. A. Galbraith, and William Hamrod, be and hereby are appointed a SANITORY COMMITTEE, who are hereby empowered collectively and individually to enter dwellings cellars, or any other places within the boundaries of the borough of Erie, to examine the condition of any such place, and to order and require from the owner or occupier thereof the removal of any NUISANCE, of any cleansing they or either of them shall deem necessary for the health of the inhabitants of said borough; and in case of any person owning or occupying premises shall neglect or refuse to remove any thing declared by any member of said Committee to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or shall refuse to cleanse the same directed by any member of said Committee, the High Constable shall, and he is hereby required upon notice given by any member of said Committee to cause the same to be done, and to make a good and sufficient cleansing under the direction of one or more of said Committee, and shall have the right to sue and recover from the owner or occupier of any such premises for the expense of such removal and cleansing.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance this 10th day of May, A. D, 1850. JAMES D. DUNLAP.

Attest— Burgess pro tem.
JOSHUA GUNNISON, Town Clerk

To Carpenters and Joiners.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, consisting of Bench, Moald and Match Planes; Fraiming, Firmer and Duck Bill Chissels; Hand Pannel Compass and Tenant Saws; Spirit Levels, Gauges, Hammers, Broad and Hand Axes, Auger and Auger Bits, Braces, Butts &c., all of which are to be sold cheap.

Erie, May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

50 KEGS Nails, from 3 to 10, for sale by
May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDON & SON.

RUSSIAN, Swords, English and American Iron Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Saw Plates, a good assortment by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SHELF Hardware, a good assortment just opened, by
May 18, 1850. GEO SELDEN & SON.

DOUGLAS PUMPS.—Another lot cheaper than ever. If you doubt it in the least, call at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House. RUFUS REED.

BUTTER AND CHEESE TRYERS at the Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

JUST received a large assortment of Coffee Mills, among them can be found Plant's Double Grated Mill. RUFUS REED.

A WORD to those building—the largest an I best assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts an I Screws (cheapest of course) can be found at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

SOFA AND CHAIR SPRINGS.—Another lot just received at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Planes, Plain Irons, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Hand Pannel Compass, Pullies, Trysos, Stretzing and Mitre Saws, Steel Squares, Try Squares, Screw Drivers, Bevels, Spirit Levels, Gauges, &c., &c. May. RUFUS REED.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

BROAD AXES AND ADZE—BURTON'S, SIMMON'S MILLS AND WHITE'S, at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

BRASS AND GLASS CURTAIN PINS—Just received. RUFUS REED.

JAPAN WARE.—A large lot expressly for jobbing. RUFUS REED.

BY EXPRESS

RECEIVED this morning, another package of Dress Goods of recent styles, which are offered very cheap, at
May 16, 1850. WRIGHT'S.

100 TONS FLAX WANTED!

THE subscribers will pay $8 a ton for 100 Ton Flax Straw (half cash and half goods,) at their Mill, north of Walnut creek. The Flax after the seed has been thrashed out, to be rotted properly and broken by horses in the field. For a first rate article, a good staple an I sufficiently, but not too much rotted, we will pay the above price.

To Flax growers who will call upon us at the Mill or in Erie, we will furnish some suggestions relative to rotting and breaking the Flax, which will tend very much to abridge their labor.

May 18, 1850. MARVIN & PERKINS.
Keystone Paper Mills

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

10,0001 LBS. Wool wanted, for which I will pay the highest Market price in Goods or CASH, at No 1, Reed House. J. D. CLARK.
May 18, 1850

50,000 GOOD SHINGES on hand for sale by C. B. WRIGHT.

FLOUR, FISH AND SALT.—May be found constantly on hand at WRIGHT'S.

FRESH CONGO TEAS.—Now opening a fresh stock of new Teas of various brands, warranted to give entire satisfaction at WRIGHT'S

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

I WILL pay cash for 10,00 Bushels Corn, also for 10,000 Bushels Oats, if delivered soon. C M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR WOOL.—I shall be paying Cash for any quantity of WOOL. C. M. TIBBALS.

Auction Sale.

75 Flint Lock Muskets will be sold at Auction by H. Bates Auctioneer, State street, on Monday, June 5 1850, at 10, o'clock A. M., on account of U. S Navy Department.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts belonging to the firm are in the hands of John Clemens for collection, who will also attend to the settlement of all claims against the firm. All persons indebted to the firm will please call on Mr. Clemens and settle without delay.

DAVID OLIN.
JOHN CLEMENS.

The business will be continued at the stand heretofore occupied by Olin & Clemens, by the subscriber, who will be glad to have all his old friends call and examine his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and all others who are desirous of purchasing good articles cheap. DAVID OLIN.
Girard, May 11, 1850. 3t1

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stevens & Towel, in the North East Woolen Factory, having been dissolved by mutual consent, this is therefore to notify those indebted to make payment. The books and accounts will be found at the Factory, where one of the late firm will attend to all settlements. ISAAC B. STEVENS.
North East, May 18, 1850. JOSHUA JOWETT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Stevens in the North East Woollen Factory, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the subscriber, and all work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike manner. The Factory and Machinery are all neatly new, and the experience of the workmen is such as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to his customers. JOSHUA JOWETT.
North East, May 18, 1850. 1y1

SHEEP SHEERS.—Wilkin's straight sheep Sheers for sale by
May 18, 1850 LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

50,000 LBS Wool wanted. It will be for the interest of the farmers to call on me before selling their wool.
May 18, 1850 S. JACKSON.

For the Ladies.

SILKS.—Plain Plad and Striped Chamelion, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swin, Gro de India, Loulard, Toa land and Florence silks by S. JACKSON

BARRAGES and Lawns, plain and figured of all colors and qualities at JACKSON'S

DE LAIN, Plain and Figured, of every description by S. JACKSON.

GINGAAMS, Plain and Plaid Chambray, French, Scotch, German and American, from 1 to 3s. per yd. by JACKSON.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1.50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, Cheapside, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added steam facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.-n21.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoer, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachae of all colors, Ginghams, Calicoes &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Rielly's Line for the Observer.

Afternoon Report.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

New York May 16, 2, P. M.

By the arrival of the Hibernia we learn that all was quiet on the continent. Eugene Sue received the votes of full one-half of the army, and beat his opponents 8000 votes. The election passed off quietly.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The Queen was safely delivered of a princess on the 1st of May.

Washington, May 16.

In the Senate Mr. Seward presented a petition from citizens of Minesota asking for land for the construction of a canal.

A communication was received from the war department in reply to a call respecting light houses.

The committee on foreign affairs in the house have agreed to report in favor of paying the long standing claims for French spoilation. The report will be presented at an early moment.

Mr. Burt asked leave to report the Senate bill to increase the frontier force from the military committee. He said the frontier difficulties were formidable. Mr. Jones objected.

In senate yesterday the debate on the compromise bill was resumed. Mr. Cass moved to lay the subject on the table and proceed to the consideration of the California bill seperately as a test question, which was lost.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, moved an amendment prohibiting legislatures from interfering with slave property. He said his object was to ascertain whether they were disposed to protect slavery. A discussion followed.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment. Mr. Yulee supported it and advocated the extension of slavery. Mr. Foote opposed it and did not wish the extension of slavery.

MARKETS.

New York, May 16.

Ashes Market, for Pots with sales, 12 bbls. at $5 50, and small lots of Pearl at $5 61½.

FLOUR.—In active demand for the lower grades, mostly speculation, and the market is for pure 62a12½ better. Sales of 5000 bbls, at $5 06a5 18 for common to strait s tate, $5 44a5 52, for Mich. $5 81a5 85, for pure Genesee Rye Flour is in good demand with sales of 1200 bbls for $2 94a3.

Meal is firm, sales 1200 bbls. Jersey at $2 94a3.

GRAIN.—A fair demand for wheat for milling, 1000 bush. red given on private terms. 1500 bush. Ohio $1-10. Rye is dull and we have no sales to report. Barley is quiet at 63a65cts. Oats are delivered at 44a45 for canal and river. Corn is in demand, sales, 11,000 bush. 92a93cts.

Whiskey in good demand, sales 1200 bbls. prism and Ohio at 23½cts.

PROVISIONS.—Fair demand for Pork, sales mess at $10 44a10 50, and prime at $8 62a8 72. Beef is dull, but low. Lard firm, sales prime at 5¾a6cts.

Butter is plenty, and heavy at 15a18cts. now western. Cheese is dull at 5¼a8cts., and prime dairy is very scarce.

Buffalo Market.

FLOUR.—The market is firm, but with few transactions. Ohio and Mich. are held at $4 87a5 for common and favorite at. Sales 50 bbls. good was considered at $4 87.

GRAIN.—On the whole there has been more activity with good milling inquiry. Sales 5000 bush. speculating upper lakes, at 84a85, and 200 at $1 01.

Corn is higher. Since our last there have been sales of 15,000 bush. at 51 for mixed western, 51½ for flat yellow. There has been a sale of 2500 bush. this morning on private terms, but supposed to be 52½, holders ask 53 to-day, sales are light,

Oats are scarce.

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has began to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in this city.

Erie, May 11, 1850. 52

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings, J. H. FULLERTON.
May 11, 1850.

999 SIDES eastern Sole Leather—also Upper Leather, French and Jersey Calf Skins, in quantities to suit,
May 11, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

PARASOLS.—I am now receiving a large assortment of parasols, consisting of plain changeable and figured Turc k satin, also plain, changeable, figured and plaid silk, gingham and cotton Parasols, at TIBBALS', Cheapside

Spring styles of Bonnets.

HUNGARIAN, Lace, French lace, gimp, colored and fancy chip, China pearl, Athoin, diamond pearl, Jenny Lind, Florence braid Bonnets; also lace and gimp Gipajes, pearl and tulip misses Bonnets in great variety. Artificial wreaths, &c.
May 11, 1850. C. M' TIBBLS.

RIBBONS—Spring styles of Bonnet Ribbons at the lowest figures. my11 C. M. TIBBALS.

Prints and Ginghams.

ANY quantity of French, English, Scotch and American Ginghams, some as cheap as one shilling a yard, fast colors, or money refunded. Prices in great varieties of styles; madder colors at 6¼ a yard, warranted fast. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLORED Cotton warp, cotton yarn, batts, wicking, &c., at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.
May 11, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

Come One! Come All!!

THOSE who wish to see the largest and best assortment and to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this City, will call at No. 121, Cheapside, where we are receiving daily, the latest styles, and cheapest goods ever offered in this City, to which we invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally. Our stock comprises a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c. Don't forget to call and examine our stock, as we will sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. SMITH JACKSON.
Erie, May 11, 1850.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been issued to the subscriber as executor of the last will and testament of Simeon Royce, deceased, late of Concaut township, Erie county, Pa. All persons, therefore, having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them, duly authenticated, and those owing said estate will make immediate payment to the subscriber at his residence at West Springfield in said county.
May 11, 1850. 4t32 GILBERT HURD, Ex'r.

Harborcreek Woolen Factory.

THE subscribers are ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels, for Wool of all kinds, or work on shares, or by the yard at their usual prices. Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual, on short notice.
Harborcreek, May 11, 1850. RHODES, CASS & Co.

☞ NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book account, are particularly requested to call at their Factory in Harborcreek, on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a favor on the subscribers.
6m32 RHODES, CASS & Co.

Gazette, Commercial and Chronicle copy 3 months

DRESS GOODS.—Plain and Stripe Changeable Silks, Barages, Lawns, Mouslin De Lanes, Ginghams, &c., just received by Railroad. my11 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials and Parasols, a good assortment just received by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MANTILLA SILKS AND FRINGES, a few pieces just received, which can be bought cheap as WRIGHT'S.

Peddlar's Goods.

I HAVE just received a heavy stock of Peddlers' Goods, consisting in part of 600 dozen spool Thread, of various manufactures; 100 pounds of colored patterns linen and cotton Threads, at manufacturers prices; also 200 gross hooks and eyes, together with a fine stock of pins, needles, combs, sewing silk, &c., &c., which I will job to peddlars cheap for cash, on the corner near the Court House. C. B. WRIGHT.

ANVILS, Vices and Bellowses, together with a snug stock of shelf Hardware, can be found cheap at WRIGHT'S.

LIME.—Lime constantly on hand at the lowest cash price. Orders given at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.
Erie, May 9, 8150.

SHEEP SHEARS, the best in town, are to be found at the Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

SPRING STYLES PAPER HANGING.

THE subscribers have received by Rail Road a large assortment of Paper, Hanging & Bordering. Also Window Paper, which will be sold cheap. G. SELDON & SON.

Take Notice—Lunch Daily.

LUNCH served up every day from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. at the EAGLE SALOON.

FRUIT of all kinds received daily at the
May 2. EAGLE SALOON.

NEWARK CIDER, Bottled Porter, Pittsburgh Ale, and Lemonades can always be had at the EAGLE SALOON.

CHOICE CIGARS, and a superior article of John Anderson, New York fine-cut and Honey Dew Chewing Tobacco at the Eagle Saloon. W. H. HARRIS, Superintendant.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

DELIVERED AT YOUR DOORS WITHOUT CHARGE!

THE proprietor of the MILLCREEK MILLS informs his friends that he is prepared to deliver, in any part of the city, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR, on the shortest notice, and the lowest Market values—warranted the BEST IN THE CITY, or the money refunded and the Flour taken away.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Erie, May 2, 1850. JOHN ELLIOT

By Express!

JUST received a full supply of Doct. Fitch's remedies for Consumption, Female Diseases, &c. Also, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes, by J H. BURTON.
Erie, March 19. Agent.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully tender his sincere thanks to his kind friends and patrons, who have hitherto so liberally supported him, and he would also take this opportunity to inform them and the puplic generally, that he has removed his establishment from his old stand to No. 5 Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnell Block State street, where he is determined, by close and unremitting attention to business, to endeavor to secure that share of public favor and patronage to which he feels himself entitled, and from past experience warranted to expect, As he is not connected in any way with the slop business, his work men will in consequence be the very best that can be got. In consequence of which he feels that he shall be able to manufacture all articeles, in his line equal to any establishment of the kind west of New York. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. Cutting done right on the shortest notice, and at the usual prices. Instruction given in the art of cutting. J. G.
Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloths and Plain Stripid, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little better terms than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plad Flannels, for woman and childrens wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress Domestic Cloth, and Manufacture Wool, at our usual Rates.

We will pay Cash for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Erie, Pa.,

On and after the 1st of May, this office will be opened at 6 o'clock A. M., and close at 6 P. M.

The eastern, western and southern mails leave daily and close at 7 o'clock A. M.

The Jamestown mail leaves daily, Sunday excepted and closes at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The Edenboro mail leaves on Tuesday and Saturday, and closes at 7 o'clock A. M.

Office open on Sunday from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M. and from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M. THOMAS H. SILL, P. M.
Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

CONGRESS GAITERS.—Having obtained a patent of H. H. Day, of New York, to manufacture the Congress Gaiters, I shall keep a full assortment of Ladie's and Gentelemen's Congress Gaiters, which far exceed all other Gaiters for ease as well as beauty. J. H. FULLERTON.
May 9, 1850.

Great Bargains in New Spring and Summer Goods.

I AM now receiving a large and well selected assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been bought in New York since the very great reduction from early spring prices. My entire spring purchase will be found a good profit cheaper than any Goods bought early in the season. Comparison invited—competition I defy. C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, May 4, 1850. Cheapside.

Important to the Community!

Ladies and Gentlemen, and all who are about buying Goods, please listen.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said of late about the great advance in the prices of Goods, I have the pleasure of informing you that I have just returned from New York with one of the richest and the cheapest stock of Goods ever been offered in this market!! To all who will favor me with a call, I will show, and sell them Goods at prices which I pledge myself shall utterly defy competition from any quarter All I ask is—call—and you shall be satisfied, if positive evidence and plain truth and facts can do it. The Ladies, by simple looking in, can see some of the richest Grape Thibetines, Silk Poplins, and Paris Visits, elegant Dress Silks of the latest and most desirable styles and colors, Trusseas, Berages, Lawns, Linens, Ginghams and Prints, Bonnets, Trimmings, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, and an endless variety of other Goods, which I would invite all who would consult their own interest to call and examine.

To the Gentlemen I would say I have every thing that can be needed, from the cheapest to the nicest qualities for men and boys wear; all I ask is, call, and you too shall be satisfied.

One word more and I am done. Is any one in want of a Carpet? To such an one I will pledge myself to sell, from an elegant Three Ply to a Cotton Imitation at about the same rates as here in Erie, that other merchants have paid for them in New York. Again I would say call and you shall be satisfied. J. D. CLARK,
Erie, April 13 No 1 Reed House.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

DRESS Goods at less than the cost to import them, just opened. Good quantities, handsome styles of Printed Muslins, colors warranted fast as a rock, full yard wide, a shilling a yard.—Handsome style of Linen Ginghams, Plain, figured, and plaided. A large stock of Muslin De Lain, good qualities, new designs, light and dark colors, for one shilling per yard.
Erie, May 4, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ERIE, PENN'A.

BY order of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, under deed of Assignment of May 1, 1841

On Wednesday, the 5th day of June next,

the subscribers will sell at Auction at the Court House in Erie, the following described Real Estate, viz:

The three story Brick Dwelling and lot of Ground, lately occupied by the Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, situated at the distance of one hundred and fifty-two and-a-half feet from the French street, and adjoining the Custom House having a front on State street of that feet, by a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and forming an L with a front on Fourth street of forty feet, upon which there is a Brick Stable.

ALSO, The property known as the Fleming Block, commencing at the corner of State and Fifth streets, comprising Four three-story Brick Stores situate on State street, and a Frame Dwelling and Ware-House on Fifth street. The lot which these buildings are erected has a front on State street of Eighty-two and a-half feet and extends back of that width one hundred and sixty-five feet on Fifth street.

The stores will be sold separately.

ALSO, The North half of out-lot No. 112, subject to the Ally's through and around the same, in conformity with a plot to be exhibited.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Out-Lot will be sold for cash on the execution of the Deed. The remaining portions one-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, secured in the usual manner—interest at 6 per cent. per annum. A discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on the deferred instalments if paid in Philadelphia within three months from the time of sale.

For further information apply to John H. Walker, Esq. Erie, or to Chas. S. Folwell, Secretary, No. 70, Walnut street, Philad'a.

JAMES DUNDAS,
MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
SAMUEL W. LEWIS,
ROBERT L. PITFIELD,
ROBETT HOWELL, } Trustees.

Philu. April 23, 1850. td51

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caugheys entire stock of machinery, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principle.

We are also providing machinery for the manufacture of BROAD-CLOTH, being determined to prove to the citizens of this and the adjoining States that as good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

M'CREARY, THORNTON & CO.
Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 51

FISH! FISH!!

A NEW lot of White Fish and Trout, this day received from Mackinaw and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

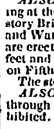
SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 4, 1850, 51

Now Goods by Rail Road.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been purchased in New York within a few days, past at a decline from prices two weeks ago, and will be sold accordingly.

We would say that we are not to be undersold, and as proof would invite a comparison of prices and quality.
Erie, May 4, 1850. G. SELDON & SON.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!



THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie can make, notwithstanding the low wow that is made by some about slop shop cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them call and examine Goods and Prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cutor make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.
Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE,

TO RENT.

THE 2 Story Frame Store, on the Public Square, Next the one occupied by C. M. Tibbals Esq. Possession given immediately. Rent 80 Dollars until 1st April next —enquire of B. A. CRAIN.
Erie, April 27, 1850.

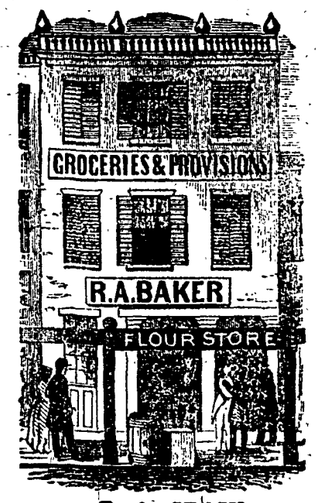
NOTICE.

M'Kean County, ss: the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the (L. S.) Sheriff of said County greeting:

WHEREAS, N. Richmond & Co., (being composed of Nelson Richmond, John Holmes, David R. Bennett,) now by the use of Amanda M. Freeman, Brewster Freeman, Administratrix of N. Richmond's estate and John Holmes in his own right, heretofore in our court of Common Please of said county, of A. D. No. 17, Feb. Term 1845, A. D. No. May Term 1845, before Hon. A. M'Calmont and his associates, at Smethport, recovered against Philetus Ford, who is administrator pendante lite of the estate of William Moore, deceased, with notice to Maria, widow, and James and George, adult heirs, and Horace B. King, guardian ad litem of Sarah, Marietta, Alvira, Granville, William and Martin, minor heirs of said William Moore, deceased, late of the said county, as well a certain debt of twenty-one hundred fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents as the costs and the damages thereon, whereof the said Philetus, Almira, James, George and Horace B. are convict, as of record. Nevertheless execution of said judgment yet remains to be done, as by the insinuation of the said Amanda M. Brewster and John, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you make known to the aforesaid Almira, widow, James, George and Horace B., the guardian, and terre tenants that they be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, the third Monday of June next, to show if any thing they have to say, why the plaintiffs should not have execution against them for their debt and damage aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the said recovery, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon. Horace Williston, President Judge at Smethport, the 19th day of March 1850.

R. CHADWICK, Proth'y.

The above named widow and heirs, are hereby required to appear and take defence, if any they have, to the aforesaid judgment, as by the said writ is required. E. BARD, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, }
April 13, 1850. } td50



B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only. He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE,
Erie, April 13, 1850. Cheapside. Erie. Pa.

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie, Oct. 6 21

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, an white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

Saga House Molasses.

A first-rate article of Stewart's Syrup also good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849 27

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & Co
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at WRIGHT'S.
Nov. 3, 1849.

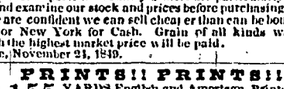
1000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and counters. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, together superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 14, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genets, Siberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at
Jan. 19, 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf; Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors
Nov. 24. CARTER & BROTHER.



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Periscal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at
November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

LUMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, coach and furniture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES. A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil, and Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. A superior Salamander Safe weighing 1100 pounds, with "Gale's" patent powder proof lock, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 23 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

LAND AGENCY IN ERIE.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his residence in Erie, Pa.—

Grazing farms at 6 to $10 per acre, in lots of 100 to 300 acres.
Grain Farms at 14 to $30 per acre, in lots of 30 to 200 acres.
Wild land at 2 to $4 per acre, in lots of 25 to 200 acres.
Out lots of Erie, at 75 to $300 per acre, and
In lots of Erie, at 200 to $1,000 dollars each.

Erie Out lot No. 370, situate between French & Holland Streets, subdivided into convenient lots, for Residence or business, now for sale at 200 to 2400 each. A rare chance.

Also a fine Water Lot property newly wharfed, for Sale or Rent.
Erie, March 2, 1850. WILSON KING,
4t8 General Land Agent & Land Broker.

BOROUGH ORDERS.—$250 Borough orders for Sale at a discount for Cash. C. B. WRIGHT.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

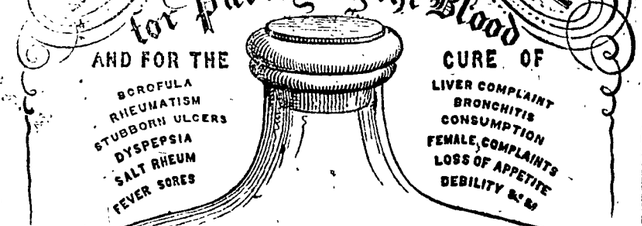
J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 9 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3do, Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do; 5 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Erie, November 21,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES

for Purifying the Blood



AND FOR THE

SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES

CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern states, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada:

Messrs. A. B & D. SANDS:— *New York, January 7, 1848.*

GENTLEMEN,—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in that most agreeable manner, a tone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U States army in Mexico, and my cousin, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

Yours very respectfully, S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southport, Conn., January 1, 1848.

Messrs Sands:—Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use SANDS' Sarsaparilla. After she had taken a bottle and a half, a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors have all knowing to these facts, and think SANDS' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect, JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisa county Va.:—"I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was afflicted with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly,

"Fork Creek Hall, Va., July 17, 1848." "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:

Messrs. Sands:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

Messrs. A. B & D. Sands:— *Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.*

GENTLEMEN—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well, the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct. JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale by J. H. Burton, 5 Reed House, Erie, Pa. 1y45—31

CASH! CASH!

THE subscribers will pay CASH for any quantity of

3 inch White Wood,
1¼ " " "
2¼, 2, 4 and 5 inch White Wood Plank,
3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 in. sq. " scantling.
3 by 4 inch square " scantling.

Also, Cherry, Black Walnut and Sycamore.
GEO. SELDEN & SON

Jan 25, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well selected assortment of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, consisting in part of Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and manufactured to order. In the Stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dry Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES LUGER & CO.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Manufactory, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge. WM. N. LEWIS.

RAILROAD STOCK.

RAILROAD STOCK—Wanted, $300 of Erie and N. E. Railroad stock, for immediate use by the subscriber.

C. B. WRIGHT.

April 2—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and well selected assortment of SILVER AND PLATED WARE, consisting in part of Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and manufactured to order. In the Stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dry Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES LUGER & CO.

Erie, Nov. 14, 1849.

SILVER WARE.

W. ROUGHT and cut spikes, also fence and floor Nails at the Manufactory and Wholesale Store of G. LOOMIS & CO., No. 3, Reed House, Erie, April 6, 1850.

Silver Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and manufactured by the subscribers, and in the Toledo Standard but in Erie, and warranted of the standard of Dollars Comparison or style in this branch of New York manufactory, all of good silver.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.

DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation of THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it *is particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and fastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increases—the nerves so quiet—and life raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. will be promptly attended to.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.'

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his worldly goods and his suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors, and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present, He could pay them a handsome compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude in his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern: old Bibound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 2t

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT

Nov. 3, 1849. 3

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

"USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY." The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 5 and 10 cents a stick.

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.—A good assortment offered very cheap at

March 23. WRIGHT'S Corner.

BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edward A. ander,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Wynton,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer Mellvaine,	

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1940.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—4t44

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 3t

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no nominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *BUTTER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into unniversal notice, when its enestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Towns-end's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a scientific man, now in the practice of chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and the acrid, which is injurious to the blood. Some of the properties of sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or evaporate to a mush the juice of dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form: and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISMS, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, induces a healthy warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to be sure? *—What put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which *string* on Eruptions of the skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? Of two thirds of the diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND"

OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and denunciations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla *are known-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for the

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the emaciated and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and test by personal experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, '49 & '50.

LATEST and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods &c., at

G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

On State street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WHO have just returned from New York, and have received a complete assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, where, upon inspection, will be found *Prices lower than any other concern in town*; for let it be known that this establishment *pays Cash down for Goods*, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co's. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York, and let it also be understood that so long as the public, (not New Yorkers,) control their affairs, and are disposed to be generous, so long will they receive a just share of the profits.

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing Houses, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade

Having *two* fine *workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops, they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.

Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry*, &c., done in the best style.

N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. Loomis & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 9?

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 "	"	8 50
" 5 "	"	10 00
" 5 Fulton	"	14 00
" 4 "	"	12 00
" 3 Sennett's Iron Mon! Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 "	"	15 00
" 4 Hathaway	"	16 00
" 3 "	"	14 00
" 3 "	"	12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$3 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to correspond, with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment GEO SELDEN & SON.

The Great Medicine of Nature!

AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 138 *feet below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectuall cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Deep Seated Coughs, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Strains, Paralyzed Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic; Piles, external and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy, Scald Head, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by William Jackson, the Proprietor's *sole* and *only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 69 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

Each and Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificates of remarkable cures. Call and get one.

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hall, & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their SOLE and ONLY Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—s me Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine purporting to come from the Pittsburgh Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, and of various other colors; some white, said to be made from the *Original American Oil.* D. Hall & Co., the ONLY and SOLE proprietors of the true and Original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street, is the ONLY and SOLE general Agent for the above mentioned district, and that NONE IS GENUINE but what has his name and address printed in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cents per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold by the following Agents.

O. B. Spafford, Erie; Thos. Willis, Millcreek; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; C. & J. B. Cleveland, Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut. 1y29

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.

Erie, July 1, 1848.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	do do [pure juice]	Medoc do.

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov., 17, 1849. 3?

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER

Dr. P. Hall's celebrated Cough Remedy.

THE attention, of the public is again called to the notice of this invaluable medicine, which remains unequalled as a speedy cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. The great importance of curing Pulmonary diseases in their early stages is generally admitted, but too often neglected in practice, and hence the reason why so many untimely deaths occur from consumption and other pulmonary affections. Hall's COUGH REMEDY is recommended as a safe, speedy and effectual medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup or Rattles, Asthma or Phthisic, Bronchitis, Bleeding in the Lungs, Weakness of Voice, Whooping Cough, as well as many unpleasant symptoms depending upon irritation in the throat and lungs. Read the following decisive testimony from a host of true witnesses who have been cured by using this medicine, and are now advising the sick to follow their example—

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Erie, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and in every instance have been speedily and effectually cured by its use. We regard it as a very safe, pleasant and thorough medicine, and recommend it to the public as fully worthy of general confidence

John Galbraith,	C B Wright,	A M Tarbell,
Wilson King,	D Shurk,	John S Brown,
John Hughes,	I A Hall,	D G Landon,
Thos McKee,	R S McCreary,	J T Phil,
John W Hays,	D P Ensign,	J Kelsey, jr
Foster Bell,	John Peffer,	Robert Cochran,
A Sherwood,	E A Bennett,	P E Burton,
J Salsbury,	R Baldwin,	Benj Grant,
W F Rindernecht,	J M Warren,	W M Gallagher,
J. Warren,	Chas Hughes,	H P Mehaffy,
J F Tracy,	T Moorhead, jr	S P Nelson,
J D Dunlap,	J R Cochran,	J Decmer, jr
M Goodwin,	Charles Cole,	H O Root,
C W Kelso,	M Mayer.	J R Dumars.

The following certificate is from a celebrated perfumer in Philadelphia—

Dr. P. Hall—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your Cough Remedy has proved itself to be exactly as represented—not only a very efficacious but pleasant remedy for Colds, Coughs, &c. I have recommended it to many of my friends who have used it, and found immediate relief by its use, and in no case has it failed to effect a cure. The effects are truly magical, and I would recommend all persons suffering with Asthma, Colds or any disease of the throat or Consumption, to give it a trial.

Yours, very respectfully. JULES HAUEL.

Public Caution.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To prevent counterfeits the following words are blown upon each large bottle—"Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, Erie, Pa." The small bottles are marked in the same manner, except the last two words. None are genuine without the above and the inventor's name *Peter Hall*—written upon the wrapper and directions.

For sale, wholesale and retail, in Erie, only by P. Hall, No. 1, Hughs' Block, State St.

AGENTS.—B C Town & Co. North East and Watt-burg; Thos Vincent and Smith & Hendryx, Waterford; Jos Grenshemer, Fairview; J. H. Campbell, Edenboro; L. S. Jones and Asa Battles & Co. Girard; Wm. H. Townsend, Springfield; P. Clark, Albion; Alexander Mendey, H. & A. Baxter, Spring Corners; Wm. H. Robinson, Powerstown, Cutler & Pierce, Clarksville, and by Agents generally throughout the country.

For further particulars regarding the superior efficacy of this medic